cupied by Lamark. Mr. Say intended this name to show that his shell was the Mexican analogue of *purpureus*, and hence his name *purpuriatus* is a valid name. Mr. C. T. Simpson's remark in his *Synopsis* that *U. strebeli* Lea was a *young medellinus* was an error, and still further confused the situation.[1] Examples of *U. purpuriatus* were collected by Mr. A. A. Hinkley and distributed as *U. strebeli*.

The species occurs in both white and purple nacre, and many are *entirely* rayless. The example figured is smaller than Say's, but some of Mr. Hinkley's specimens attained the dimensions given by Say.

UNIO (OBOVARIA) JACKSONIANUS, NEW SPECIES.

BY L. S. FRIERSON.

Shell ovate, smooth, rounded before and below, nearly straight from beak to post-point, which is about half way the height of the shell; umbonal ridge low, and the posterior area very narrow; beaks not high, sculpture not seen; nacre bluish white; iridescent behind; teeth double in left, single in right valve; cardinals stout, erect, laterals not very large; muscle scars confluent behind, separate before; pallial line obsolete behind. Length, 45 mm.; height, 33 mm.; thickness, 20 mm.

Habitat: Pearl River, Miss. (and also in the Yalabusha River, Miss.).

Numbers of this species have been in hand for several years and have been distributed largely under the name of "*U. castaneus* Lea, Variety." Collectors will rectify their names accordingly. The novelty of the present species was determined by gravid specimens collected by Mr. A. A. Hinkley, and by a comparison with *castaneus* of the Lea collection by Mr. Bryant Walker. This species has not the *female* form of *castaneus* and the dorsal scars are in the bottom of the beaks in place of being on the teeth.

In outline it is nearly exactly the same as *U. strodeanus* B. H. Wright (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1900, Plate 1, fig. 3), but dif-

[1] This error was caused by someone having marked a young *U. medellinus* "type" and misplacing it; and it finally got into the tray of *strebeli*. This explanation was given by Dr. Wm. H. Dall.

fers in being greenish, while *strodeanus* is dead black; its beak cavties are deeper, and its teeth are much longer, stouter and more erect.

From *U. curtus*, to which it is allied, it differs, lacking the pronounced swelling before.

Many of these shells show a constriction like the *U. constrictus* of Conrad, and it may be that this is a sexual mark.

Figs. 1 and 2 represent the normal shape, Fig. 3 the constricted form.

Types in the Academy of Natural Sciences, cotypes in my own collection, in the National Museum, and specimens of the same lot are in many other cabinets as "*castaneus.*"

NOTES.

CARYCHIUM MINIMUM Mull.: It may interest students of geographical distribution, to learn that a thriving colony of *Carychium minimum* Mull., has been found in a greenhouse at Quincy, Mass. I have observed this species at intervals for nearly a year, and as it is becoming more plentiful, there seems to be a reasonable chance that it may escape to the surrounding country. Considering its natural habitat, there is a possibility of its becoming accustomed to our climate. W. F. CLAPP.

OPEAS CLAVULINUM KYOTOENSE Pils.: I have found a few specimens of *Opeas clavulinum kyotoense Pils.*, in a greenhouse at Cambridge, Mass., but only in the hottest house, although they are very hardy if kept in a warm vivarium. They will not survive a slight drop in temperature. Therefore there seems little likelihood of this species becoming a permanent addition to our northern fauna. Unlike the majority of our North American pulmonates this species does not appear to mind direct sunlight, but will leave the shade of a protecting leaf, to spend an hour or two in crawling on the glass, exposed to the rays of a bright midday sun.

I am indebted to Mr. George H. Clapp for the identification of this species. He states that specimens have also been found by him in Phipp's Conservatory, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1901, and by Mr. Bryant Walker in a "Bigonia House" at Buffalo, N. Y.

W. F. CLAPP.